

FRANCE.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

July 19th, 1915.

By Presidential Decrees of December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, and July 3rd, 1915, the exportation and re-exportation from France (in process of entrepot, transit, or transshipment) of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2—7 has been prohibited. Exemptions from these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,* Serbia,* or the United States of America.† *The articles to which this abrogation of the prohibition applies are printed in italic type in the list below.*

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French zone in Morocco, subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination, except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods of Swiss or Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may be sent in transit through France when consigned to Allied or neutral countries, and cotton of Switzerland and Italy, silk waste (of extra-European origin) for Switzerland, and postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may also be sent in transit through France without special formality.

An arrangement (concluded between the French and Swiss Governments in January 1915 and modified in May 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500–2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on March 13th, 1915, that the French Government have decided to allow the exportation of seeds from France to Switzerland, and that a general authorisation has also been given for the transit of seeds through France to Switzerland.

Transshipment of certain Goods at Marseilles.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods coming from the United Kingdom consigned to the East, or the Far East consigned to the United Kingdom, may be transhipped at Marseilles without other formality than the production of the direct bills of lading. Under the same condition Japanese silk waste for Italy, and cotton, jute, and oilseeds for Spain and Italy, may also be transhipped at that port.

[It is understood, however, that the port of Marseilles is now (July) extremely congested.]

Acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof; acetic ether.

Acetone.

Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Sulphuric).

Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)

Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.

Alizarine (see Tar dyes).

Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina.

Aluminium, ore and metal, pure or alloyed; articles of aluminium other than jewellery.

Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.

Aniline (see Tar dyes).

* Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities.

† "Les États de l'Amérique."

Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915 this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal, and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.

Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

See Note to Telegraph apparatus.

Arms of war, of all kinds.

Arsenic and its salts.

Aspirine.

Asses, mules, horses.

Atropine.

Balata (see under Rubber).

Bamboos.

Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tannbarks (see Tanning materials).

Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline.

Bismuth and bismuth salts.

Blankets, woollen (see Wool).

Boats, river (see under Vessels).

Bran.

Bromine and bromides.

Building timber.

Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to the United States.

Cables and wires, insulated, for electricity.

Caffeine.

Calcium cyanamide; calcium carbide.

Camphor.

Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Canutechous (see Rubber).

Carbide of calcium.

Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Cassia.

Catechu, crude (en masse).

Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).

Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.

Charcoal (wood charcoal).

Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

Cheese, hard-paste.

Chloral.

Chlorates and perchlorates.

Chloride of lime.

Chloroform.

Chronometers, ships'.

Cinchona bark.

Clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate harbours and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Cocaine.

Codeine.

Coins of nickel, copper, and billon. (For gold coins, see under Gold.)

Coffee.

Collodion.

Colophony, pine and fir resin, pitch of resin (Fr: brais de résines), oil of turpentine.

[See note to Resins.]

Copper, ore or metal, pure or alloyed, boilermakers' wares, and tubes of copper; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, nomenclature copper (a black powder, similar to charcoal powder, but much denser) falls under the prohibition.

Copper sulphate, etc. (See Sulphate of Copper).

Cotton and cotton waste; *wastes of cotton yarns*; cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 23 kilog. per 100 square metres.
 Creosote (wood creosote).
 Cyanamide of calcium.
 Detonators.
 Diamond dyes, $\frac{1}{100}$ millim, and above, the diamond weighing more than 1 carat.
 Digitaline.
 Dyes (see Tar dyes).
Dynamo-electric machines.
 Earths, infusorial.
 Eggs of poultry.
 Electric wires and cables, insulated.
 Emetic.
 Emetine.
 Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
 Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
 Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, other than those derived from fishes (tallow, lard, lunoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other fecula.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Field-glasses (Fr; lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell.

Fish—dried codfish and fish caught on the West Coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish, with the exception of codfish weighing under 1 kilog.

Findings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax see under Linen.)

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, and of seed potatoes in small boxes.

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt ships' biscuits and bread groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioca, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

A French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, states that duri and canary grass are exempted from the scope of the prohibition, as well as millet, chestnuts, gluten bread, etc.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on June 12th, 1915, that new potatoes may be exported from France to the United Kingdom when packed in boxes, panniers, or barrels, and also when packed in sacks or when in bulk.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "sorbetes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous.

Fulminate of mercury.

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

Graphite.

Greases (see Fats).

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxylene, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine gun-cotton, etc.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; hemp armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

Hides and skins:—

Kilskins, raw and dressed.

Raw and dressed hides and skins, other, except lambskins.

Dry foreign hides and skins.

An arrangement has been recently concluded whereby, in return for the exportation from the United Kingdom of France of certain light leathers required for French army boots, the French Government has undertaken to allow the export from France to the United Kingdom of a limited number of hides of 35 kilog. salted weight and over.

Particulars as to the arrangement referred to above will be seen in the notice on page 24 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July 1915.

Horses, asses, mules.

Hosiery, woollen (see Wool).

Hydrochloric acid.

Infusorial earth.

Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, gloves of rubber).

Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments.

Instruments, nautical.

Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.

Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; iron ore.

Jute yarns and sacks; jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Lactic acid.

Lanoline (see Fats, animal).

Lard (see Fats, animal).

Lead ore; lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April, 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom will be favourably considered.

Linen yarns; linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

Live stock (Fr: bestiaux).

Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.

Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.

Machines, dynamo-electric.

Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.

Magnesium.

Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).

Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted; meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "saucis" and of mixture of meat and other products. (See also Hams.)

Mercury, ore and metal.

Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).

Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.

Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).

Molasses.

Morphine.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 10th February, 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported without special formalities.

Barbed wire, periscopes, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

Munitions of war (projectiles, and other).

Nautical instruments.

Naval and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.)

Nickel, ore and metal, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder.)

Nitrates and nitrites.

Nitric acid.

Oilcakes (cake from oilseeds), and brewery dregs for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June, 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake.

Oils mineral: crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.)

Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.

Oil of turpentine.

Oils, vegetable:—

Castor and pulghera oils.

Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats.)

Oleaginous fruits and seeds.

Olein.

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).

Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine.

Optical instruments; optical glass.

Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.

(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)

Paraffin wax.

Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium.

Petrol, petroleum, etc., (see Oils, mineral).

Phosphorus; phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, alive, or precipitated phosphate, and also to superphosphates.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.

Photographic plates and papers.

Pitch of resins (Fr: brais de résines), pine and fir resin, colophany, oil of turpentine.

[See Note to Resins.]

Platinum.

Potassium, potash, and potash salts.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, cream of tartar (tartaric acid) is allowed to be exported without special permission.

Projectiles and other munitions of war.

Pyranidon (amidopyrine).

Pyrites.

Quinine and its salts; extracts of quinine.

Rattans, rough and decorticated.

Residue (Fr: mores) of apples.

Resins (pine and fir), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de résines), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th July, 1915, that the French Government have decided not to allow the export of turpentine or "resins," though still allowing that of "brai," colophany, and galipot.

Rubber, balata, gutta-percha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite.

Sacks of jute.

[See Note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid.

Salol.

Salt—sea salt, saline salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.

Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths.

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Scrap and waste iron or steel.

Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 13th March 1915, that the French Government have decided to allow the exportation of seeds from France to Switzerland, and a general authorisation has also been given for the transit of seeds through France to Switzerland.

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et appareils de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ship's tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silk (floss silk) raw or combed, coarse silk ("bourette de soie") raw or combed, and silk noils, raw or combed (with the exception of tussah), yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed; silk wastes.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).

Sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; caustic soda.

Starch.

Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.

Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugarbeets.

Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.

Sulphonol.

Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

Tallow (see Fats, animal).

Tanning materials—Tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of horn beam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of nankasha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acorn cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spungellax of dividivi of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in France, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries.

Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.

Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar—alizarine, aniline).

Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.

Theobromine.

Timber (see Wood).

Tin, ore and metal, pure or alloyed; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed.

Tinned meats (see under Meat).

Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes:—

- (1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues: unbleached pongees weighing more than 68 grammes per square metre.

(For certain tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, and silk see under the respective textile material.)

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the tools specified are the only ones affected by the prohibition of export.

Tricymenthylène.

Turpentine (see under Resins); turpentine oil.

Vegetables, fresh.

Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.

Vessels:—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.)

Volvic stone (Volvic lava).

Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).

Weapons (see Arms).

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.

Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.

Wool of all kinds, with the exception of cuttings of new rags and of shoddy.

Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.

Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing ("draperie" and others); woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

An announcement of the Ministry of Finance, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd January 1915, states that, as an exception to the prohibition of the export of woollen tissues, woollen tissues for clothing, other than tissues of a uniform colour weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre and other than woollen swanskins and flannels, may be exported without special authorisation.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies only to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile materials).

Yeasts.

Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; zinc ore; filings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

July 13, 1915.

Sont prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objets énumérés:

*Acétone.

Acide acétique et ses sels médicamenteux.

Acide lactique.

Acide nitrique.

Acide salicylique.

Acide sulfurique.

Les produits marqués ainsi "peuvent être exportés ou réexportés sans autorisation spéciale des colonies et protectorats français autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc, lorsque l'envoi a pour destination l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Monténégro, la Russie (a), la Serbie (a) ou les Etats de l'Amérique.

(*) Sous réserve, en ce qui concerne la Russie et la Serbie, de la souscription d'un acquit-à-caution à débiter par la douane russe ou serbe.